WASHINGTON.

A HARMONIOUS GOVERNMENT. THE CABINET MINISTERS SWORN IN AND ENTER UPON THEIR DUTIES—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN EARNEST-RESIGNATION OF SENATOR SIMON

CAMERON. The members of the Cabinet were sworp in vesterday, and held their first Cabinet meeting. The Southern policy and civil service reform were discussed, and in regard to the latter the President and his advisers were in perfect harmony. Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key, in their remarks to the subordinates in their departments, implied that they did not purpose to make sweeping changes. Senator Simon Cameron voluntarily retires from his seat in the Senate, giving as a reason his advanced age and weariness with public life. His real reason is understood to be a desire to have his son, the ex-Secretary of War, succeed him.

THE CABINET MINISTERS. ENTRANCE OF THE NEW SECRETARIES UPON THEIR DUTIES-MESSRS, EVARTS, SCHURZ, AND KEY RECEIVED BY THEIR PREDECESSORS-OFFICIAL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- At 11 o'clock to-day Secretary Fish notified the Assistant Secretaries of State, chief clerks, and employés generally of the department, that he was ready to take leave of them, and shortly afterward they assembled in the Secretary's office and respectfully took leave of their ex-chief. In reply to some complimentary remarks made by one of his assistants, Mr. Fish said that while he was very glad to be relieved from public duty, he was extremely sorry to part with his associstes in the department. He said that he owed any success which he had achieved in the management of the department to the efficient and faithful aid rendered by his associates. At 12:10 o'clock the new Secretary of State arrived at the department, and was received by Mr. Fish in the office of the Secretary. After a short time spent in pleasant conversation, during which Mr. Fish explained to Secretary Evarts the condition of business in the department, the Assistant Secretaries and chief clerks were sent for and introduced. These ceremonies completed the transfer of the de partment and Mr. Fish, bidding Mr. Evarts good

Secretary Schurz reached the Interior Department at 1 o'clock, and was received by ex-Secretary Chandler and Assistant Secretary Gorham. Mr. Chandler at once sent for the heads of each bureau in the department, and after introducing them said: Mr. Secretary, it is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I now turn over to your care and place in your hands the Interior Department. These gentlemen now before you are the heads of the different bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the department, and I recommend all of them to you for ability, honor, and integrity. When I entered this department six months ago I found certain grave abuses of long existence and thoroughly intrenched. These were principally in the Indian and Patent Offices, and I found it necessary to commence heroic treatment upon them at once. I was compelled to use the knife freely and cut to the root of the disease. I believe now that the trouble is wholly eradicated, and each of these gentlemen has aided me cheerfully in all my endeavors to correct abuses in this department. I once more cheerfully commend them to you, with the assurance that in them all you will find trusty helpers in your labors in the Interior Department.

Mr. Schurz said: "Mr. ex-Secretary, I am happy to say to you that there is a very general feeling throughout the country that the affairs of the Interior Department were never more ably conducted than they have been under your manage ment, and I shall be very happy if, upon leaving the department, I can leave behind me as good and fair a record." Turning to the heads of bureaus: Gentleman, I am glad to see you and hear such kind words spoken of you by the ex-Secretary. I shall be very happy in all my intercourse with you to receive your hearty cooperation, and to assure you on with the very best feeling toward all of you, and trust that when I -leave here I shall merit and receive from you the same confidence which exists between yourselves and my predecessor."

Mr. Chandler, at the request of Mr. Gaylord, Soheiter of the Interior Department, and who is now quite ill, sent in with his own resignation to President Haves that of Mr. Gaylord as Solicitor. Mr Gorham, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has also sent in his resignation, but will continue to act until his successor is appointed.

The other Cabinet officers, with the exception of Mr. Thompson, the new Secretary of the Navy, who only reached the city at 10 o'clock to-night, had entered upon the discharge of their duties. Mr. Tyner the retiring Postmaster-General, sent a nofe to Mr. Key inviting him, if not at variance with his wishes, to visit the Post-Office Department and accept a surrender of its charge to-day, and, in compliance with this request, Postmaster-General Key visited the department at 3:30 p. m., and was received by Mr. Tyner, who introduced him to the Assistant Postmaster-General and the heads of divisions. After this the clerks of the department assembled, and in a body paid their respects to the incoming, and bade adieu to the outgo ing, head of the department. The only exceptions were the ladies in the Dead Letter Division, who had left before the arrival of the new Postmaster-General was known. The ladies will have an opportunity to welcome their new chief to-morrow fore Boon, when he will formally enter upon the duties of his officer

Secretary Cameron and Attorney-General Taft had left the city, so that Secretary McCrary and Attorney-General Devens assumed the duties of their offices without ceremony.

THE FIRST CABINET MEETING. THE MEMBERS UNITED IN CARRYING OUT PRESIDENT HAYES'S CIVIL SERVICE POLICY-SECRETARIES EVARTS AND SCHURZ APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO DEAFT RULES FOR THEIR GUIDANCE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 12.-The first meeting of the new Cabinet took place to-day. he oath of office was administered to the members who had not pre viously taken it, and, after the President had im parted to the heads of the severald epartments such information as he had obtained from the retiring Secretaries, an informal interchange of opinion upor the Southern situation took place. No details of a Southern policy were discussed. The most important subject considered was that of appointments to office. All the members of the Cabinet agreed that the civil service should be organized upon the basis laid down to President Hayes's letter of acceptsoce and in his inaugural address. To that end a committee, consisting of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz. was designated to draw up a set of rules to govern appointments in the civil service, and to report to a special Cabinet meeting to be held next Wednesdsy afternoon. The customary Tuesday meeting will be omitted. The details of the proposes rules were left mainly to the discretion of committee. It is understood that on rele shall provide that the recommendations of members of Congress shall not be regarded or considered, except when they are in accordance wit the best judgment of the President and his Cabinet. What members of Congress may have to say in re gard to appointments will be respectfully listened to, but the authority of these gentlemen to dictate

appointments will not be recognized. The basis of

this rule is the theory that, inasmuch as Congress constitutes the indicting and impeaching power in the event of maladministration under Constitution, it cannot be presumed that they will be zealous in indicting or impeaching persons of their own appointment, and that consequently the civil service can be better administered if appointments are made by other persons. These rules will be promulgated within a week, and undoubtedly will excite the opposition of some of the working politicians in the country. It is known that some members of the Cabinet have been studying the various civil service reports made under President Grant's administration.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RESIGNATION. THE VENERABLE SENATOR RETIRES TO MAKE PLACE FOR HIS SON-NO UNKINDLY FEELING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION-HIS LIFE AND PUB-

LIC SERVICES. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Senator Cameron has sent his resignation to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to take effect when his successor is chosen. He leaves the Senate with two years more of his present term to serve, and with almost a certainty of being reëlected for another six years if he should desire A resignation under such circumstances is probably without example in the history of the Senate. There have been members of that body who have left it to take foreign missions or Cabinet appointments, and there have been others who have dropped out under a cloud to escape a threatened exposure; but it is doubtful if any one ever voluntarily laid down his office, with influence unumpaired, to return to private life. When asked for the reasons that induced him to take this step, Senator. Cameron said to-night: "I am 78 years old, and think that I have been in public life long enough, and that I will never find a better time to retire. I am tired of the care and worry of office, of having to turn away good people whom I would be glad to serve if I had the power, and of being annoyed by bad people seeking to make use of me. I am rich, and need not subject myself to all this trouble."

Although the veteran politician thus pleads his nearly four score years and his weariness of public station as the cause of his retirement, and says that he has meditated taking the step for a year, it is well known that the immediate meentive is a desire to pash the political fortunes of his son, whom he feels assured will be chosen his successor. The pres ent Legislature of Pennsylvania is Republican and is controlled by the Cameron family. J. Don Cameron goes back to Harrisburg with the prestige of a creditable administration of the War Department. Now is the time if ever for him to get a firm foothold in National affairs, and to make himself, instead of the accident of an eccentric President's choice, a powerful and permanent factor in the politics of the country. His father, with a rare self-sacrifice and devotion to the son's interest and ambition, steps aside and gives him his place. He does not wait until his present term expires because the Legislature then may be Democratic, or, if Republican, the power of the Camerons may have waned under the offuence of the new era in politics which President

Haves is inaugurating. Senator Cameron said, in conversation with TRIBUNE correspondent this evening, that he would like to have it understood that he does not resign in any spirit of vexation or anger with the Administration. He should give the President his cordial support. He hoped he would succeed, but feared he would not. His son Don had given the President three days ago the assurance of his own hearty support. As to the Cabinet, he had no objection to any member of it except Schurz, who succeed at his appointment to the War Department in 1861. He had voted for Mr. Sherman's confirmation, but-remembering that that gentleman had held back his name several days when he was appointed Minister to Russia, and had joined with others in securing imme diate action upon the nomination of his successor in the War Department (Mr. Stanton), he had thought it no harm to make him wait a little. He felt no grudge against him, but only wanted to return a compliment in kind.

Senator Cameron is the oldest member of the Sen ate, having completed last Thursday his 78th year. His service in the body long antedates that of any other Senator, but has not been continuous. He pired term of James Buchanan, who resigned to go into President Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of State. It was not until sixteen years after that the Senators next longest in service-Messrs. Howe and Hamlin-entered the Chamber. Mr. Cameron was a Democrat during his first term, but had decided tendencies against slavery. After four years in the Senate he returned to his business, not having been reëlected. He was one of the fathers of the Republican party, attending its first national convention and running as one of the Fremont elecors in 1856. In 1857 he was again elected to the Senate, capturing three Democratic votes and defeating John W. Forney, who was President Buchanan's candidate. At the Chicago Convention of 1860 he was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, and might perhaps have been nominated if it had not been for the active, though secret hostility of Gov. Curtin. Mr. Cameron never forgave Gov Curtin for what he called an act of treachery. He resigned the Senatorship in 1861 to go into President Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of War, from which position he soon resigned to take the Russian mission. He remained only a short time abroad, and on returning resumed the control of his party in Pennsylvania, and was a third time elected to the Senate, taking his seat in 1867. In 1872 he was reelected. Old as he is, the retiring Senator is still vigorous, physically and intellectually, and it would not be surprising if he should again appear in public life. He has lost nothing of his wonderful skill in politics, and his control of the Republican party in Pennsylvania seems to be as absolute as ever.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. PRACTICAL APPLICATION BY THE POSIMASTER GENERAL-NO MAN TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 12.-Postmaster-General Key had a talk with a South Carolina gentleman today that Republicans may take as an indication of what his methods are to be. This man appeared at the department with a petition for an appointment to be postmaster at Columbia, S. C., very numerously signed by persons of prominence in various parts of the State. He was exceedingly aggressive in his manner, and evidently expected that his papers would receive immediate attention and favorable action. When Mr. Key obtained a chance to talk he asked the man who held the office now .. "A colored man" was the reply, "who, of course, ought to be put out at once." Mr. Key asked if he mismanaged the office. The man said he had not heard about that, On being questioned more closely, he was obliged to admit that he had heard no complaints on the score of efficiency. "Then," said Mr. Key, "there are only two ways in which he can be displaced without opposition from me. One is by the army of the United States, and the other is by the order of the President of the United States." Mr. Key followed this with a statement that there would be no element of civil service reform in such a change as was urged, and there was no intention on his part to neglect putting the principles of civil ser-

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS VINDICATED.

vice reform into practical operation.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Last Fall there were charges made impugning the transactions of Naval Constructors Edward Hartt and Robert W. Steele in con nection with the moving of the United States Navy-Yard from Philadelphia to League Island. The Secretary of the Navy appointed the following naval officers as a board to investigate the charges: G. H. Coeper, Commo-

dore; J. H. Gillis, Captain; Edwin Fithian, Chief Engineer; Alexander Henderson, Chief Engineer; Henry M. Dennister, Pay Inspector; Samuel H. Pook and W. L. Mintonye, Naval Constructors. After full and careful investigation of every one connected with the matter, the board reported as follows to the Secretary of the

That we do not find any collusion with contractors, nor do we find any facts or evidence to sustain or substantiate any charge of robbery or fraud, or criminal misconduct, or wrong committed by either Naval Constructor Edward Hartt or Robert W. Steele, or with their comivance or knowledge.

In forwarding the above report Secretary Robeson in-

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877

Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, U. S. Navy, Wash

Naval Constructor ROBERT W. STELLE, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sin: The Department takes great pleasure in forwarding you herewith a copy of a report of a board of which Commodore George H. Cooper, U. S. N., was President, which convened at the New-York Navy-Yard under Department Order of Nov. 24, 1876 (and reported under date of Dec. 30, 1876), for the purpose of inquiring into the transactions of yourself in connection with the moving of the U. S. Navy-Yard from Philadelphis to League Island, and regarding the transfer of material in 1875.

1875.

In forwarding this report to you, the Secretary cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing his great gradification at the complete vindication from the charges urged against you in the reports of the Naval Committee of the House or Representatives, a vindication the more expressive from the fact that the conclusions of the board were arrived at after most searching inquiry, extending over a period of more than a month, and after the examination of every witness to whom the facts were known, and to further express the confidence in your integrity as an officer and gentleman. Very respectfully,

George M. Roberson, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12, 1877 The Supreme Court met to-day, and after hearing a few motions adjourned until to morrow to pay their respects to the President. At 1 o'clock p. m. to-day all the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the exception of Justice Field, who is absent n New-York, paid their respects, as is customary on the incoming of a new Administration, to the President. They were accompanied by D. W. Middleton, their clerk, and by other officers of the court. Attorney-Gen eral Devens introduced the Justices to the President. There were no formal speeches, the visit being dent. There were no formal speeches, the visit being merely one of courtesy. Some time was spent in informal conversation, and it was particularly noticeable that Justice Clifford and the President were on the most agreeable terms. The Justices retired, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the brief but decidedly friendly interview. With the company was also Senator and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Davis of Illinois, ex-Senator Logan also called on the Fresident fo-day. The United States Senate is largely represented at the White House to-day, and many of the Senators have interviewed the President.

Vice-President Wheeler has adopted and announced to those who ask him about it the following policy with regard to official appointments: He will recommend no gard to official appointments; He will recombined up person to the President for office, nor will be sign any papers or credentials having that end in view; but if on any subject connected with public appointments, it will be frankly and heartily given. Vice-President Wheeler has expressed a desire studiously to avoid anything that looks like interference with the duties of the Chief Ex-

Secretary Eyarts has invited Frederick W. Seward of New-York, son of the late Wm. H. Seward, to be First Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Cadwallader, who has resigned; Mr. Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary, who has held the position he now occupies so long, and Gov. Campbell, the third assistant, will un-doubtedly remain.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence County, New-York, one of the best and most favorably known Republic politicians of that State, will probably be appointed surveyor of the Port of New-York, in the place of Gen. sharpe, whose commission soon expires. His official record as Naval Officer of New-York, when he held that position several years ago, was an exceptionally good

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. ENATOR HAMMOND'S TAXATION BILL READ A THIRD TIME-A GENERAL BILL TO BE REPORTED BY THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE-A TWO HOURS' DE-BATE ON INSURANCE.

IBY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNGAL ALBANY, March 12 .- There were few mem-

ers absent on the renssembling of the State Legislature -night. The Senate had a short session but during its meeting ordered to a third reading an important measure-Senator Hammond's bill authorizing the taxation of life, fire, and marine insurance companies. In the Assembly, after a few bills of slight importance had been presented there tollowed a two hours' debate on life insurance. It was aroused by Mr. O'Hare calling up a reso intion introduced by him a fortnight ago which recited various evils under which it alleged life insurance was suf-fering. Mr. Busted said the Insurance Committee were rection; that two important bills to prevent the evilcomplained of were already before them, and that they intended to report a general bill on the subject before the end of the week. Mr. Purdy offered as a substitute for Mr. O'Hare's resolution one directing the Committee on Insurance to summen before them the presidents vice-presidents, secretaries, and actuaries of the Equitable Assurance, Globe, New-York Mutual, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan Mutual, and World Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and require a statement under oath from each of them as to the amount paid in salaries, fees, compensation, or donations to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical exam iners, attornies, counsellors, and other employes during the year 1876. Mr. Purdy said that the Senate had endeavored to obtain this information through the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and had obtained it from some companies, but the companies named had not furnished it. The policynoiders desired to know whether their money was being squandered, and be thought this the best way of obtain ing the information. Mr. J. G. Graham said that in a biil they were considering before the Insurance Commilter penalties were prescribed for such companies as refused to give information to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Mr. Weiaut, a member of the Insurance Committee, offered as an amendment to Mr. Purdy's resolution, that the Insurance Committee be required to report a bill before March 16. Mr. Strahan said that hoped Mr. Purdy's resolution would pass; it was information to which the Assembly was entitled. Mr. O'Hare accepted Mr Purdy's resolution as a substitute Mr. Strahan then offered a resolution which linked together in one Mr. Parsiy's and Mr. Weiant's, and in this ing vote. Mr. Hogeboom having demanded a separate vote on the two branches of the resolution, Mr. Weiant's part was passed ananimously, Mr. Purdy's by a vote of 90 to 3. The negative votes were given by Mr. Ecclesin-Mr. Hogeboom, and Mr. Piper. Speaker Sloan, Mr. Husted, and Mr. Alvord voted in the affirmative. Mr. Hogeboom introduced a lati to exclude persons forever from the right of suffrage who shall in future accept: bribe for giving or withholding a vote. Mr. Cowdin presented a bill which he said had been drawn up by a joint committee of merce, Produce Exchange, and Shipping Association. It provides that the Mayor shall appoint a Commissione of Docks at a salary of \$5,000, who shall have the power of the Department of Docks, and take its place in the management of all piers and wharves. Mr. Pardy's Gas Works bill provides that the Mayor of

New-York shall appoint four trustees, to serve for two three, four, and five years respectively. The Commissioner of Public Works shall be a member of the board. The trustees shall be sworn to perform their duties faith fully, and serve without salary or any compensation whatever. They shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a civil engineer, and two assistants, also civil engineers, with salaries to be fixed by the Board of Apportionment. The trustees shall then proceed to con struct gas works for the distribution of gas throughou the city. Bonds of the city shall be issued to raise money for the expense incurred, to draw interest at the rate six per cent. Private consumers are to be supplied with gas at \$2 25 per 1,000 feet. The works are, in short, to be constructed and managed on the basis of the Phila-

delphia Gas Works.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution calling on the AttorneyGeneral to report the amount of money received by him
in the suits in New-York City and County commonly
known as the Ring suits. Adopted. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 12.—The U. S. steamships Alliance for Lisbon and Swatara for Aspinwall salled from this port to day. wanted from this port to day.

Washingros, March 12.—Commander George Brown is detached from duty at the navy-yard at Hoston and is placed on waiting orders. By direction of the President, the board to retire disabled army officers, convened in this city by special orders issued on the last inst., is dissolved. Surgeon John F. Randolph will return to Canaden, N. J. THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED. AN AVOIDANCE OF THE COLOR LINE BY REORGAN IZATION-VIEWS OF GOV. PACKARD-HOPELESS NESS OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION. *

President Hayes is said to be anxious to obliterate the color line in Southern politics, and to be confident that the elements in existing parties are sufficiently inharmonious to render their reorganization practicable. Gov. Hampton has virtual possession of South Carolina. Gov. Chamberlain exercises none of the functions of the State Government, and even Repubheans concede that his cause is hopeless and look to Hampton to give peace to the State. The Nicholls Legislature has adjourned without electing a United States Senator, and after adopting resolutions approving the President's Southern policy. Gov. Packard, in conversatien, also approves that policy, but dwells on the importance of his recognition.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT THE NICHOLLS AND HAMPTON GOVERNMENTS WILL ULTIMATELY PREVAIL-ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN PARTIES ON NEW ISSUES-DISCORDANT ELEMENTS IN EX-ISTING PARTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!]

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- While there is as yet no authoritative announcement as to the details of the Southern policy of the new Administration, the conviction seems to be growing in Washington that in some way or another Hampton and Nicholls will before long obtain complete possession of their States. Every Southern man who has had an interview with the President believes this. Several who have seen him assert it with great positiveness. The President is also represented as being very confident that he can build up a Whig-Republican party in Louisiana. That is one of the States where the Whig traditions and faith are most strongly rooted. In spite of the continued misgovernment of that State during the last eight years and the constantly recurring conflicts, the Democratic party has never been firmly united. A considerable portion of it has always insisted upon being known as the Conservative party, and has repudiated the Democratic name. Each division has been represented by a separate newspaper organ, and whenever it has not been necessary for the white people to be wholly united, in order to prevent the carpetbaggers and negroes from controlling certain parishes or the State, the contest between the Conservatives and the "last ditchers"-as the Bourbon Democrats are called-has been an exceedingly sharp and bitter one. Nothing but a feeling of the necessity of a union for self-defense has prevented a political division of the white people of Louisiana. Already the Conservative portion of the party shows an inclination to cut loose from their more ultra associates, and to give an earnest and honest support to President Hayes's Administration.

Gov. Nicholis represents this element in the Democratic party, and it is reported that he sent word to President Hayes some time ago of his intention to support his Administration, and to do everything in his power to lead his party associates to do the same. If the troublesome questions now at issue in that State can be adjusted in a manner that is satisfactory to the Conservative wing of the Democratic party, there is little reason to doubt that the next election will find the white people divided, the better class of them acting in sympathy and accord with the National Administration. Such a division will be the more easily effected because the people of Louisiana, as well as of other Southern States, are no longer anxious about the control of national affairs, provided they can have local self-government founded upon the acquiescence of the better classes of the white ple. The President has thus far refused to commit himself to any of the numerous plans for settling the Louisiana question or the election of different persons to the Senate by the Nicholla Legislature. While there is no doubt that that Legislature would send to Washington as its choice for Senator any one whom the President or any one authorized to speak for him might name, all intrigues of this kind receive no encouragement at merrow the following resolution

The President has been greatly strengthened in his proposed Southern policy since the inauguration by the receipt of telegraphic dispatches from all sections of the country and from people representing every shade of party opinion enthusiastically approving his course. Representatives of the Louisiana Democrats now in Washington have been unanimous in their recommendations that the Legis lature during its present extra session should not elect a United States Senator. Word has been received to-night that this recommendation has been acted upon, and that the Legislature has adjourned without making any choice.

CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. HAMPION PRACTICALLY IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE - CHAMBERLAIN HOLDING THE STATE BOUSE ONLY BY THE ASSISTANCE OF TROOPS-HIS POSITION REGARDED AS ROPELESS EVEN

BY REPUBLICANS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 12.-The condition of affairs

in South Carolina has received much less official

attention in Washington during the past Winter than has been given to the progress of events in Louisiana. Govs. Nicholls and Packard have had their agents here for several months watching every political move, and keeping the Administration as well as Congress thoroughly informed as to everything that has transpired in their State; but Hampton and Chamberlain have remained comparatively quiet. Since the inauguration several very promi nent South Carolina politicians, both Republicans and Democrats, have been in Washington, and have urged the President to do something shall bring about a speedy of their troubles. Republicans who left Columbia within the last few days report Gov. Chamberlain's position as hopeless. He simply has possession of the State House, which is held for him by United States troops, but exercises none of the functions of the Executive. No United States soldiers are seen anywhere in Columbia except in and about the State House. Sentinels are posted at the approaches to the building, and squads of ten or a dozen are stationed in the corridors inside. Fifteen soldiers generally occupy the ante-room to the Executive office. None is allowed to pass into any of the offices of the building without permission of one of Gov. Chamberlam's officials. All ordinary sources of public revenue are closed to Gov. Chamberlain injunctions of the courts, the most of which recognize Hampton. The Republican administration is therefore entirely without funds, having had on hand but about \$2,000 when the controversy began. The Republicans who have recently come from the State say that Chamberlain could not sustain even the hollow form of being Governor for an hour without the troops; and even if he was recognized and sustained by the National Administration, his authority could nowhere be enforced without the aid of soldiers. Even then it would be attended with great difficulties; and it is doubtful if the President, even were he so disposed, could send troops enough into South Carolina to enable Chamberlain to make his authority respected all over the State. The white Republicans even have long ago given up all hopes of having Chamberlain sustained, and with very few exceptions are recognizing Hampton. They say that Gov. Hampton can enforce order and give protection to life and property, while Chamber-

ficers also are receiving from Gov. Hampton the funds with which the public institutious are sustained. This description of the state of affairs in South Carolina is not a Democratic but a Republican one; and there can be no doubt that it is correct in every substantial particular. Weak as Pack ard is in Louisiana, Chamberlain is much weaker in South Carolina, and it is impossible to disguise the fact that he can be made no stronger except by a military interference far more open and objectionable than any Gen. Grant was ever responsible for. It is under these circumstances that Gov. Hampton has written to the Presi dent requesting the termination of the present military occupancy of the South Carolina State House, and the withdrawal of the troops quartered there, in order that civil processes, as the letter says, "may be effective for the eviction of D. H. Chamberlain from the executive chamber, and securing the books of federal troops." The application is based upoh the decision of the Supreme Court of the State which recently adjudged Hampton to be Governor.

self-government free from Federal interfereace; deserve, better Resolved. That we accept this declaration of the National Executive of non-intervention in the affairs of a State as a happy aigury for the future, as made in good faith and the true spirit of the Constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnestly cooperate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confluence and fraternal relations among the whole people of this great country; and to this end it pledges all the power and influence at its command to secure the great objects for which governments were instituted, viz., to guarantee protection to the life, liberty and property of every human being within their jurisdiction.

The indications are that the Nicholls Legislature will

The indications are that the Nicholis Legislature will not elect a United States Senator during the present

as ever in the final success of his government, but added:

I am annoyed at the persistence with which the most glaring misstatements are repeated even by journals against well informed. For instance, it seems to be widely believed that my legal chains to the office of Governor of Louisiana are based entirely upon the decision of the Returning Board, and that the constitutional provision, requiring a canvass of the votes by the General Assembly, has not been strictly complied with in this respect; that there were less than a quorum of Senators present when that canvass was made. The provision of the Constitution upon the subject is this:

"Agr. 48. Returns of every election shall be scaled up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to ine Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the second day of the session of the General Assembly then to be hotten the members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for Governor shall be declared duly elected."

This provision was compiled with in every particular. Referring to President Hayes's Southern policy Gov. as ever in the final success of his government, but added:

Referring to President Hayes's Southern policy Gov.

Packard sald:

I do not understand that the President intends to sacrifice any principle, or abindon any friends of the Union and Republican party in the South. I do not enderstand it to be his desire to force the colored peoble from the Republican party. On the other hand I understand that will sustain, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, each State of the Union in a republican form of government, and will suppress insurrection and domestle violence. I understand him as wishing to avoid the constant use of troops in the Southern States at clearing and as the police force for States. The foundation for tais desirable state of affairs has been laid here already. It has been my desire to facilitate the entrance into the Republican party of the Old Line Widgs and Conservatives, and during the past canvass my efforts in that direction were crowned with gratifying success. All of that class of accessions, which number among them some of the best of native white criticens of the State, are now firm supporters of my government. Our temporary difficulties here had the effect of relieving us of the worst element of the party. I shall endeavor to aid President Hayes in his Southern polley, by administering the government of Constant honestly and economically, and in the interest of the whole people, white any black. I shall endeavor to have some of the defaulting office-nolders scut to the penticularry, and some murderers, hanged.

MR. KELLOGG RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMIT-

Washington, March 12.-The Senate Comnittee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day o take action on the Louisiana case. All the members were present except Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, who is still confined to his house by illness. After a debate of several hours, Mr. Mitchell submitted a motion authorizing the Chairman to report to the Senate to-

Mr. Mitchell's motion was agreed to by a strict party rote, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, McMillan.

Mr. Santsoury then moved to the the papers in the case of J. B. Eustis, who claims to have been duly elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana about two years ago. This motion was

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE-MR. MATTHEWS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.-The hotels present an appearance to-night that usually precedes a tate convention, delegations from various sectionhaving arrived to-day in the interests of their representative candidates for Senator. The situation has not changed materially since last night. The Hon. Stanley Matthews's friends claim that he still eads in the race. The Hon. Alphonzo Taft, ex-Attorney General, has received three or four of Mr. Garfield's sup porters, and is without doubt next to Mr. Mattnews. It was thought last night that Mr. Shellabarger would gain materially to day, but in this his friends are somewhat disappointed, only two or three of Garfield's adherents having gone over to nim. Mr. Matthews has saved the bulk of that gentleman's support. Walle Mr. Shellabarger has lost, Mr. Matthews holds his original number and is gaining. His friends are quite confident to-night that he will be nounnated on the first ballot, 42 being the requisite number. Some of the friends of Mr. Howland, a leading member in the House of Representatives, are pushing his name forward, and claim to have secured 20 votes. Mr. Howland, a leading member had before a continuous control of the friends of Mr. Howland, a leading his name forward, and claim to have secured 20 votes. Mr. Howland declares he is not a candidate for Scuatorial honors, and that Gen. Garfield was his choice. There is an appearance on the part of Northern Ohlo members to have a man from their section, if such a thing be possible. Mr. Taft has visited the Legislature and surveyed the field. His personal appearance and genial manner have won him many friends, and he doubtless is the strongest opponent Mr. Matthews was thought last night that Mr. Shellabarger Legislature and surveyed the read. Its personnel pearance and genul manner have won him many friends, and he doubtless is the strongest of ponent Mr. Matthew will have to content with. Judges West and Lawrence are both here and have four or five votes each, but will gather little more strength than they now have.

REVIVAL IN THE COAL BUSINESS. resumed operations at its numerous collieries in the vari is a good prospect of the resumption of other works it

THE CONFLICT IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, March 12.-The Nicholls Leg-

Whereas, The inaugural address of the present Executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of esercion and by recognizing the right of said people of the South to local self-government free from Federal interference; therefore, belt

Resolved, That we accept this declaration of the National Execution.

Gov. Packard remains constantly at the State House attending to such business as comes before him. He stated to-day to a reporter that he had as full confidence

Resolved, That William Put Kellopg is prima facie en-itled to be admitted to a seat as a Senator from the state of Louislana, and that the oath be administered to

and Hear-5. Nays-Messrs, Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill-3, Mr. Sanlsbury then moved to take up for consideration

Louisiana about two years ago. This motion was rejected also by a strict party voic.

The Chairman, Mr. Morton, will to-morrow present a written report in connecton with the resolution for scating Kellogg, and the Democratic minority of the committee will also present their dissening views. Opinions vary as to the amount of time that will be consumed by the Senate in debate on the questions which will thus formally be brought before it. The general impression is that unless the whole subject be postponed until next December its discussion will prolong the present session ten days or two weeks.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THOUGHT TO BE SURE OF ELECTION. TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

READING, Penn., March 12.-The troubles that have existed for some time in the coal regions are rapidly disappearing. Many operators, who have been more or less crippled in business, are recovering their positions, and are once more beginning production. The improvement is general throughout the Schuylkill region. To-day the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as districts of the middle coal fields. Between 5,000 and 6,000 miners and laborers receive employment in and outside the cofficries, by the movement, and as there the district, it is not improbable that a very large proportion of the present idle workingmen will get employment soon. The operators of the Lehigh region, who have not already started their works, contemplate doing so at an early date. The collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and Delaware and Hudson Company are now in operation, while coal shipments are being, made steadily to the seaboard depots. The leasing of the works of the former corporation to Mr. Charles Parrish, president of the company, will, it is said, eventuate profitably to all the interests concerned. The revival in the trade has already began to show its effects very visibly in all departments of business in the regions. the district, it is not improbable that a very large proham can neither do it now, nor is there any hope

that he will ever be able to. Republican State of THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

DANGER AGAIN APPREHENDED.

THE MONTENEGRIN NEGOTIATIONS AT A DEAD-LOCK -DISTRUST ENTERTAINED IN LONDON-ONE MIL-LION RUSSIANS CALLED TO ARMS.

LONDON, Monday, March 12, 1877.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, in a ading article, says: "We do not believe the signature of the projected protocol will give any scenrity of peace. Already, if reports from Bosnia are true, forces are at work there to prepare another series of outrages which might precipitate the very war which the protocol is intended to prevent. Dread has been expressed that if Russia is allowed to commence war with Turkey this may afford Germany an opportunity of making the attack upon which it is commonly supposed she was re strained from making two years ago: but if Germany heips Russia to recall her troops with honor and profit, it may be this year she will find herself under no such certraint. The outlook in that direction seems to be and records which he now holds with an armed force | darkening daily. If the Russian troops must be em ployed or dispersed, so perhaps must the enormous armies which are grinding Germany to the earth. outlook Eastward is as threatening as ever. The negofiations between furkey and Montenegro are approaching a dead-lock. Reports of Russian move ments grow more alarming. The danger lest European war must mast always have been present to the Russian mind, and in view of such danger it is impossible to say even so vast military preparations as The Times correspondent at Belgrade reports this the 16th of March, exceed the requirements of the situation. It may be that Gen. Ignaticff's language and the enormous muster of Russian troops on the Turkish frontiers are only meant to infinidate. In any case we may as well face the fact that Europe does lie under an open and flagrant process of intimidation, and that the Russian threats are for the most part addressed to England."

> Council will be held immediately to decide upon the acceptability of the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Embassador.

FANATICISM IN BOSNIA. A dispatch to The Times from its Belgrade correspond-

cut says: "From Bosnia I learn that the Mohammedan population are becoming very much excited by the addresses of Imans, Hadias, and wandering dervishes, wao have roused the fanatical passions of their followers to such a pitch of excitement that foreigners residing in Bosman towns state there is imminent danger of a massacre of the rayals. In the district of Tanuela the Turkista authorities have made requisition for 800 horses and pack saddles, with one driver for each horse. Similar requisition has been made in Serijevo, the animals being used for transporting military stores and amountation through the stations in the northern part of the province. The Governor of Bosma has made requisition of all grain and Indian corn in the districts of Serijevo and Travnik. It is reported that a Mohammedan official in Banjanka cut off the hand of a man of thet place on the 4th of March, on account of his having been accussed or agitating in favor of the insurgents. Marders and outrages are said to be on the increase in Northern Bosma, and many Caristian injubitants of the districts of Banjanka, Bisatsch, and Berbin are flecting across the frontier to Austra to save their lives, leaving their property to be plundered by the Bashi-Bazamas.

The Anglo-Turkitsh Admigat's Explanation. have roused the fanatical passions of their followers to THE ANGLO-TURKISH ADMIRAL'S EXPLANATION.

Admital Hobart Pasha of the Turkish navy writes to The Times from Constantinople, under date of March 2, contradicting the reports current about Turkey. He

says:

Rexactly suits Turkey's great enemy that these reports should be promulgated as proof of the impossibility of Turkesh reform. The Turks say these reports are too ridicalious to require refutation. In ordinary times take might be true, out we live in extraordinary times, and I cannot stand by and allow such injustice to pass unnoted. The sultant is in perfect health, and works day and night for the welfare of his country. Shevket Fasha has not been appointed to any command on the Damuse or eisewhere. Midhat Fasha was not removed through palace intrigues. The Sultan binself, from reasons I do not pretend to criticae, dismissed him. Mahmond Ned'lim Pasha is not recalled from exite, nor is there any probability of his being so.

LONDON, Tursday, March 13, 1877.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says it seems ce. tain that Gen. Ignatics will succeed Prince Gortchakoff when he returns to St. Petersburgh.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DEBATE ON THE GERMAN BUDGET. BEELIN, Monday, March 12, 1877.

There was an animated debate in the Reichtag on Saturday, over the first reading of the budget. The Government requires about \$17,000,000 more than hast year. Herr Hofmann, Minister of State, said it was necessary to make up this amount by increased contributions from the individual States. Herr Lasker, leader of the National Liberals, said Herr Hofmann's speech as a mere reproduction of what the Chancellor's Office had already promuigated. Herr Eichter (Progressist) said scarcely a single point of the whole budget was satisfactory. Both speakers urged the necessity for establishing imperial ministries, with parliamentary re spensibility.

Prince Bismarck replied. He said he favored increased taxation, but the scheme for this was not ripe for execution, and he was compelled to resort provisionally to an increase of the matriculatory contributions. He opposed the establishment of imperial ministries. Imperial ministers without power would be useless. Were he not President of the Prussian Ministry, as well as of the Imperial Chancellery, he would be powerless. He reminded the House of the case of the President of the Imperial Railway Department, who resigned his office because he saw all this arrangement upset by the opposition of the Particularist States. The strongest opponent of an Im-perial Minister of Finance would be the Prussian Finance pernal Minister of Finance would be the Prussian Finance Minister. It was for this very reason that he endeavored to obtain for the superior imperial officials a seat and ercome such obstacles. The debate will be continued to-day.

PROMINENT GERMANS CONVICTED. BERLIN, Monday, March 12, 1877.

Herr Loe, formerly Secretary of the German Embassy at Paris, Count Hermann von Arnim, and Dr. Gehisen, editor of the *Ecichaglocke* (newspaper), have been tried and convicted in the Municipal Court of Beelin of violation of the press laws in publishing certain arti-cles in the Reichsylocke. Hermann, who is a son of Count von Arnim, was sentenced to imprisonment for mentas, Loe for one year, and Gehisen for five

EXTREME COLD IN EUROPE. Sr. Petersburg, Monday, March 12, 1877. The past Winter was the severest for many rears. The thermometer here on Sunday night was nearly

20° below zero. PESTH, Monday, March 12, 1877. It has been snowing here for 48 hours. The rallways are blocked and traffic in this city is at a stand-still. The snow is from three to five feet deep in the streets and in some piaces 12 feet.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, March 12 .- The rinderpest has appeared near Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and the foot and mouth disease in Cheshire and Somersetshire, England, and Fontshire, Wales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 .- A San Diego dispatch to The Union from Tuscan, Arizona, says that Gen. Tolentice, commanding the Pacific coast of Mexico, has appointed Gen. Mariscal Provisional Governor of Sonora, and reported the same to President Diaz for confirmation. Tals indicates confidence in Marseal and harmony between him and Torres, who was ap-pointed to tale same place list November. Torres has never exercised his authority, he and Mariscal being relocable.

LONDON, March 12.-The Direct Cable Company has issued a circular wherein it quotes a letter to it from the Anglo-American Cable Company, dated Nov. 27, which says: "In consequence of the decision of your directors, communicated to me yesterday by you verbally, that your company would continue to grant rebates, commissions, facilities, &c., to the packers, press, bates, commissions, facilities, &c., to the packers, press, and public, which would practically have the effect of reducing to any extent, at your option, the three shifting rate agreed to between our two companies and in force since the 6th last., I think it deshades to put in writing what I have already told you by worl of month, that in the event of this decision being persisted in, the tariff of his company will be reduced to one shifting per word, from the 1st of January, 1876, or from such earlier period as my board may deem desirable. The Direct Company dendes that it makes undue allowances, and advises the shareholders not to yield to any feeling of while which might be caused by the temporary depression of its shares.